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The People's Korea

No. 821 EVERY WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 8, 1976

President Visits Kim Il Sung University

PYONGYANG, Nov. 29 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, on November 28 called at Kim Il Sung University which met its 30th founding anniversary and gave guidance in its educational work.

Kim Il Sung University, the highest seat of Juche-based education, which is towering on the Ryongnam-san Hill, adding shine to the lofty intention of the great leader to train our own cadres, was pervaded that day with great excitement and joy at meeting the respected and beloved leader who personally founded and nursed it.

At 10:30 A.M., Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, arrived at the university.

That moment, a storm of cheers "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" burst forth rocking the compound of the university, and surging waves of flowers rolled.

The great leader was met at the university by Comrades Kim Dong Gyu, O Jin U, Li Gun Mo, Yon Hyong Muk, Chon Mun Sop, Hyon Mu Gwang, Ho Dam, Li Jong Ok, Kim Hwan, Yun Gi Bok and Hwang Jang Yop and personages concerned Kim Sok Gi, Son Song Pil, Kang Hyon Su, Kang Hui Won, Chi Chang Ik, Ro Song Chan and Mun Myong On.

Amid the unending stormy cheers of "manse!"a woman functionary and a girl student of the university presented the great leader with bouquets of fragrant flowers carrying the infinite veneration of the entire teachers and students of the university.

The great leader waved to the teachers and students in acknowledgement of their enthusiastic cheers.

The respected and beloved leader first walked round the Natural Museum which the teachers and students of this university had newly built up to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the university, upholding the Party's policy of Juche-based education.

The great leader saw with deep interest one by one the paleontologic phylogenic atlas, the map of Korean soil distribution and other visual aids which the teachers, scholars and students of this university had made on the basis of their survey and research of the nature of our country, various kinds of fossils, archaeological materials and specimens of underground resources, which they had collected from various parts of the country.

Studying with deep interest the fossils of the animals and plants which existed scores of millions of years ago, the great leader taught that the teachers, scholars and students of the university should deepen the work of collecting and studying the fossils and archaeological materials and, on this basis, pay deep attention to further clarifying the history of geological and biological development.

The great leader also dropped in the factory equipped with the machines which had been sent on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the university by many factories and enterprises in various parts of the Republic as gifts to the respected and beloved leader who personally founded this university, a pride of our nation, and inspected one by one the machine tools imbued with the fidelity of the working class.

Then, the respected and beloved leader saw the Hall of Educational Science Exhibition which concentrically shows the successes made by the teachers, scholars and students of the university in their educational scientific researches under the solicitude of the Party.

The great leader expressed satisfaction, seeing various kinds of modern experimental apparatuses and equipment and other achievements made by the teachers and students of this university in their scientific researches.

Watching the historical materials of our country which had been newly unearthed and arranged, the great leader said that to unearth, arrange and rehabilitate such valuable historical materials and remains was of great importance in educating the people to have a good knowledge of the history of our country and taught that an effective work should be done in future to arrange and rehabilitate important historical relics, reviving the historical facts as they are, so they may prove value in educating the people of our era.

The great leader then went up to a high floor of the modernly furnished building No. 2 and inspected different chairs and classrooms, expressing satisfaction with all the good conditions provided for educational work and study.

After seeing the educational facilities of the university, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sat face to face with the academicians, doctors, professors and teachers of the university and the presidents and rectors of the universities and colleges in Pyongyang and gave programmatic teachings which would make guiding principles in the educational work of the university.

The programmatic teachings given this time by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the teachers of the university are the programmatic guiding principle indicating a bright road for radically strengthening and developing the educational and training work and the training of our own cadres at the higher educational institutions to meet the demand of our revolution and construction which have been further developed in depth and a reliable guarantee for stimulating the socialist construction as a whole to a new upsurge.

The hearts of the teachers and students of Kim Il Sung University who had that day the great honour and infinite happiness of meeting again the great leader whom they always look up to with deep reverence were full of the firm determination to steadily raise the political and ideological level and scientific and theoretical level of the educational and training work by embodying more thoroughly the principles of the socialist pedagogy founded by the respected and beloved leader and firmly arm themselves with the knowledge of advanced sciences and technology by establishing the revolutionary habit of study in the university and thereby repay with loyalty the great love and profound trust of the great leader.

President Kim Il Sung on Nov. 28 visits Kim Il Sung University in Pyongyang and gives guidance in its educational work. (KCNA Radiophoto)

University Marks 30th Birthday

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—A grand report meeting celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of Kim Il Sung University was held at the February 8 House of Culture on November 29.

The great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung was present at the meeting.

Placed with due respect on the platform of the meeting place was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of socialist pedagogy and the founder of the university.

The meeting place was packed to capacity with the teachers and students of Kim Il Sung University, responsible workers of the Party and power bodies and economic organs, working people's organizations, science, education, culture, public health, art and the press and working people in the city.

The meeting was attended by the delegation of Korea University in Japan which came to the homeland to attend the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of Kim Il Sung University and the delegation of the Korean economic workers in Japan.

At five o'clock P.M. the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung appeared on the platform to the strains of the welcome music.

The platform was taken by Comrades Kim Il, Pak Sung Chul, Kang Ryang Uk, Kim Dong Gyu, O Jin U, So Chol, Rim Chun Chu, Yang Hyong Sop, Chon Mun Sop, O Bang Ryong, Han Ik Su, Li Yong Mu, Kim Chol Man, Kong Jin Tae and Hwang Jang Yop, and personages concerned.

The platform party also included Hong Song Su, vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), who is heading a delegation of Korean economic workers from Japan, and Nam Si U, vice-President of Korea University in Japan, who is heading its delegation.

At the meeting Comrade Pak Sung Chul conveyed amid thunderous applause of the attendants a congratulatory letter of the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung to the teachers and students of Kim Il Sung University on the occasion of its 30th founding anniversary.

Then, President of Kim Il Sung University Hwang Jang Yop made a report commemorating its 30th founding anniversary. (See page 2)

Nam Si U, head of the delegation of Korea University visiting the homeland to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of Kim Il Sung University, made a congratulatory speech.

The meeting adopted with enthusiastic applause of the attendants a letter of pledge to the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The meeting was followed by a performance of art circle of the teachers and students of Kim Il Sung University.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung posed for a photograph with teachers and students of Kim Il Sung University.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent precious gifts to the university which marked its 30th founding anniversary, and to its teachers and conferred state orders and medals on the teachers who had rendered meritorious services.

A meeting was held at the university on November 29 to convey the precious gifts from the respected and beloved leader and award the state orders and medals.

Internat'l Conf. for Korea's Reunion Proposed

An international conference to support the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea is proposed by the Japan Committee to Support the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea. This proposal was made in a letter sent on Nov. 26 by the committee to more than 50 national committees to support Korea's reunification and national committees for solidarity with the Korean people now active in the world. The committee also proposed to set up an international liaison office.

The letter reads as follows:

We have always wished for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, expressed our solidarity with the struggle of south Korean democratic figures and protested against the Japanese Government's policy on Korea. On June 21, 1976 we formed the Japan Committee to Support the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

This committee was inaugurated by trade union leaders, conscientious and progressive scholars, critics, journalists, religionists and people in other walks of life.

The committee set forth the following as its urgent tasks:

1) To support the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, the keynote of the July 4, 1972 north-south joint statement;

2) To demand the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea withdraw at once along with nuclear and other lethal weapons, as called for by the 30th U.N.G.A. resolution;

3) To condemn Pak Jung Hi for his fascist rule and to demand Pak Jung Hi release all the political prisoners including Kim Dae Jung and Kim Ji Ha;

4) To demand the Japanese Government immediately stop "economic aid" to the Pak Jung Hi clique, and the U.S. Government dismantle the U.S. military bases in Okinawa and other parts of Japan.

The Japan Committee has conducted a vigorous campaign to carry out the tasks.

Today, committees for solidarity with the Korean people and committees to support the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea are formed in more than 50 countries and are actively unfolding their campaigns.

But, the present critical situation created on the Korean Peninsula demands that we take action urgently.

Consequently, the Japan Committee proposes that representatives from each national committee get together to hold an international conference and that an international liaison office be set up.

Hoping that this proposal will be accepted, we request you to consider it.

You are kindly requested to inform us of your opinion on this proposal.

*Address: The Japan Committee to Support the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea, Iwai Office, Toshin Building, 1-6-16 Yaesu, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Reunification-Support Nepal Com. Formed

A grand inaugural meeting for the Nepalese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification was held in Kathmandu on November 16, according to a report.

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was unanimously adopted amid a thunderous applause of the attendants.

Present at the meeting were noted public figures, scholars, professors, men of the press of Nepal and leading members of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association.

At the meeting speakers noted that it was of weighty importance under the present international situation to form the Nepalese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification in order to more actively support and encourage the just struggle of the Korean people for driving the U.S. imperialist aggression troops out o south Korea and achieving the country's reunification independently and peacefully without any outside interference.

At the meeting Prem Bahadur Kansakar, a public figure and noted writer of Nepal, was elected chairman of the committee. Its vice-chairman and general secretary were also elected. (KCNA)

DPRK UN Mission Urges Res. to Be Implemented

The interim acting observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the United Nations on November 19 called a press conference at the United Nations in connection with the lapse of one year since a resolution on the Korean question was adopted at the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, according to a report from New York.

Present at the press conference were foreign correspondents at the United Nations.

The interim acting observer said that the adoption of the resolution on the Korean question at the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly marked an epochal turn in preserving and consolidating peace in Korea and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

He went on to say:

This UN resolution has not been implemented still today, one year after its adoption. Peace in Korea is still under threat and a grave obstacle yet remains in the way of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The responsibility for this rests entirely with the U.S. side. Even after the adoption at the UN General Assembly of the just resolution on creating favourable conditions for accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the United States has, far from implementing it, stepped up the plots to create "two Koreas" and provoke a new war and thus rendered the situation strained.

He pointed out:

The United States must immediately take away its troops from south Korea in compliance with last year's resolution and accept without delay our request to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

The Japanese authorities must neither support the south Korean puppet clique nor defend the presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea.

Recalling that the Japanese reactionaries were these days defending the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea with a loud cry for the so-called "equilibrium in strength," he said that this is a criminal act designed to perpetuate the division of Korea and realise their wild design to stage a comeback to Korea.

In conclusion he stressed that the Korean people, with the active support and encouragement of the world peace-loving people, will make every effort to realise the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. (KCNA)

Carrying the DPRK flag, the Swedish people meet in front of the south Korean "embassy" in protest against Seoul's plot to create "two Koreas". They support Pyongyang's initiative for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

U.S. Civil Organizations Write To Waldheim, Ford

The Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People, the "U.S.-Out-Of-Korea Committee" of the Youth against War and Fascism, the Guardian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and other organisations for solidarity with the Korean people and progressive organisations in the United States on November 18 jointly sent a letter to the UN Secretary General and a letter to the U.S. President and Congress in connection with the lapse of one year since a resolution on the Korean question was adopted at the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly, according to a report from New York.

The letter sent to the UN Secretary General said:

The U.S. Government, in violation of the resolution, has been obstinate in opposing the rightful desire of the Korean people for self-determination.

The U.S. Government, far from fulfilling the duty devolved upon it by the resolution, has been reinforcing the military forces and maintaining the corrupt Pak "regime" and has of late stepped up its hostile acts and war provocation moves after the Panmunjom incident in particular.

The letter continued:

We request the UN Secretary General to take an appropriate step for the implementation of this resolution, motivated by its spirit.

The letter sent to the U.S. President and Congress said:

The United States Government must take all the foreign troops and weapons out of south Korea in harmony with the resolution. It must replace the armistice agreement with a permanent peace agreement as a step for removing tension in Korea and consolidating peace. (KCNA)

"KCIA" Director Fired, Agents Seek Asylum in US

Associated Press said on Nov. 30 in Washington that a south Korean "embassy" officer who reportedly is a ranking intelligence agent has asked for asylum in the United States and has agreed to cooperate in a probe of a bribery scandal involving a number of U.S. congressmen.

The sources identified the defector as Kim Sang Gun, 43, who is officially listed as a counselor with the south Korean "embassy" in Washington.

Kim is one of 27 people assigned to the embassy and Los Angeles consulate who was recently identified by a congressional committee as a KCIA agent.

Kim was the principal contact man for Park Tongsun, the Washington-based south Korean businessman who allegedly distributed much of the money and cash, involved in reported Seoul efforts to influence U.S. congressmen.

Park has left the country, and is reported to have been ordered by the south Korean "government" to stay out of the United States in order to impede current U.S. investigations of the influence-peddling allegations.

Kim had been ordered recalled to south Korea, apparently as part of a south Korean "government" effort to withdraw witnesses who could establish that the lobbying effort was done with its authority or knowledge. Kim was said to be allowed to change his visa status in return for cooperation with the U.S. Justice Department investigation into allegations of influence buying on Capitol Hill.

Kim was the second ranking member of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency mission in Washington.

The south Korean "government" is reported to have spent $500,000 to $1 million a year during this decade in such cash payoffs, campaign contributions and gifts in the effort to create a favorable climate for legislation affecting south Korea.

The influence-buying program was reportedly directed from the highest levels of the south Korean "government" and was conducted with the knowledge of Pak Jung Hi.

The U.S. Justice Department investigation is centering on the activities of Park Tongsun, a Washington party-giver and businessman who allegedly operated under the personal direction of the south Korean "president."

South Korea has begun a widespread campaign to suppress and divert investigations into illegal Korean practices in the United States, congressional and emigre sources both said on Nov. 30, according to UPI.

The sources said the campaign has three main thrusts:

—To remove from the United States any Korean involved in illegal activities.

—To concentrate public attention on the U.S. stakes in south Korea and raise the possibility that security may be endangered by an overzealous investigation.

—To mount a public campaign to convince Americans that all the illegal acts were the work of individuals acting without the knowledge and consent of the south Korean "government" and Pak Jung Hi.

The Washington Star reported on Nov. 30 that Park was selling off his real estate holdings in the U.S.

Congressional sources said on Nov. 30 the names of 27 KCIA agents stationed in the U.S., five of them in the Los Angeles consulate, have been turned over to the FBI.

The KCIA station chief in the United States, Maj. Gen Kim Yong Hwan, is reported to have been ordered recalled to Seoul.

Park Tongsun, a South Korean businessman implicated in the alleged Korean influence-buying in Congress, will not return to the United States for good, the Washington Star reported on Nov. 30.

The paper quoted sources close to Park as revealing that he has already directed his agents to dispose of all two houses he has in Washington.

Park, according to the paper, is now visiting Abu Dhabi on business and will return to London. He is now registered at London's Dorchester Hotel.

According to a report from Seoul, Shin Sikk Ha, director of the controversial troublemaker Korean Central Intelligence Agency, was fired on Dec. 4 as a result of his failure to conceal the recent payoff in Washington, D.C.

He is also said held responsible for the refusal by the two KCIA agents, deeply involved in the payoff scandal, to return home.

Construction minister Kim Chae Kyu was appointed a new director of the KCIA. The new director has been engaged in intelligence service as a deputy director of the KCIA (from 1973) and a commander of the CIC (from 1968).

UNESCO Mission Set Up

Ho Dam, Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, informed on November 17 the Secretariat of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation of its decision to set up its permanent mission at the UNESCO in Paris, according to a KCNA report.

Sympathy Expressed for Turkey

PYONGYANG, Nov. 30 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of sympathy to the Red Crescent Society of Turkey in connection with the big earthquake damage in Turkey.

The message expressed, through the Red Crescent Society of Turkey, deep sympathy with the victims of the earthquake and hoped for an early stabilization of their life.

30 Yrs of Kim Il Sung Univ. Shows Correctness Of Socialist Pedagogy

—President Hwang Jang Yop Makes Report—

Hwang Jang Yop, President of Kim Il Sung University, made a report at the grand report meeting held at the February 8 House of Culture on November 29 to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the university.

First Univ.

Thirty years have passed since the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the university, the first people's university in our country, the reporter said, and stressed: In this period the university, in the warm bosom of the great leader, has covered a glorious path of victory together with the prospering fatherland and grown to be the highest seat of Juche-based education and a reliable base for training cadres for the socialist fatherland.

The great leader, basing himself on the principle of Juche philosophy that man is the master of all things and decides everything, expounded the precious truth of revolution that the work of remoulding man should be put ahead of the work of transforming the material conditions of his life and advanced a strategic policy of giving definite priority to the work of popular education for educating and remoulding man and to the training of cadres, the reporter remarked, and pointed out: Proceeding from this Juche-based theory and policy, the great leader directed particular considerations to the work for founding the university as a centre for training our cadres.

He stressed that the founding of the university was a brilliant embodiment of the grand concept of building a Juche-based university, which the great leader had matured on the basis of the traditions of the Juche-based education established in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The university born under the profound solicitude of the great leader vigorously advanced along the road of revolution led by the fatherly leader and it has been tested in ordeals and has grown in struggle, the reporter noted, and continued:

Fatherly Love

In the rigorous days of the Korean War when the U.S. imperialist wolves pounced upon us to swallow up our Republic, the great leader showed profound love and solicitude for the teachers and students of the university: He called them from the fields of battle to the deep rear, foreseeing the future triumphant fatherland, to make them continue their study and personally visited the university, concerned about it in the rear, on his 40th birthday to guide its work on the spot.

When the fatherly leader, sitting knee to knee with teachers and scholars, talked the night away with them to clearly explain the university education under wartime conditions and the prospect of the post-war rehabilitation and construction, when he made a historic speech implanting the fighting spirit of annihilating the enemy and the firm conviction of victory in the hearts of us who had got together at Pamnamu-gol, when he kindly asked us with a fatherly affection, inspecting the dining room of the university and our lodgings one by one, whether we felt inconvenient, our teachers and students were all moved to tears, feeling deep in their hearts a great fatherly love which no other people had ever experienced in the world, the reporter declared.

He pointed to the fact that in the difficult period of post-war rehabilitation the fatherly leader, busy as he was with directing in the van the socialist revolution and socialist construction, showed solicitude in every way to build the university more splendidly.

Majestic buildings No. 1 and 2, the science library and the perfect modern educational facilities and scientific research bases with a total floor space of hundreds of thousands of square metres, together with the historic main building standing with the statue of the great fatherly leader towering on the Ryongnam-san Hill in the centre are an undying gigantic monument demonstrating to the whole world the development of Juche-based education in the period of socialist construction and eternally extolling the warm love and solicitude of the fatherly leader for the education of the posterity, he stated.

Socialist Pedagogy

The reporter said that the 30-year-long history of the university is a history of the shining victory of socialist pedagogy put forward by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The great leader, on the basis of the immortal Juche idea, founded socialist pedagogy to be the first in history to give a scientific definition of the revolutionary essence of the educational work and the position and duty of education in the revolution and construction and propound in an overall way the basic principles to be held fast to in socialist education, the reporter said, and stressed:

The founding of socialist pedagogy was an epochal event which in the history of human educational idea brought about a radical turn from technical and practical empiricism for simply passing on knowledge to scientific methodology for training revolutionary cadres prepared mentally, morally and physically and a historic event which brought about the birth of a science on the remoulding of man, an important component of the Juch-based revolutionary theory.

The reporter said that the great leader wisely led the university and gave on-the-spot guidance on 85 occasions and teachings on more than 230 occasions so that the university might be the first in thoroughly embodying socialist pedagogy.

For embodying socialist pedagogy the great leader made sure that the university carried on the educational and training work in conformity with the purpose of socialist education, he noted.

The reporter quoted the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching:

"Educational workers should, first of all, clearly understand the purpose of education in socialist society .... The purpose of education in socialist society is to train revolutionaries struggling to realise the communist principle of 'one for all and all for one,' in other words, communists struggling against exploitation and oppression and for society and the people, for the working class."

The reporter went on:

In order that education in the university may be conducted in conformity with the purpose of socialist education, the fatherly leader earnestly taught that Juche should be thoroughly established in education, the working-class line firmly established in the teaching and educational work and the content of education based on the Party's policies.

We can say with confidence that under the wise leadership of the fatherly leader the difficult problem of establishing the monolithic ideological system of the Party in the university and Juche in education has been solved today, the reporter stressed.

To make sure that the university embodied socialist pedagogy, the great leader guided the teachers to rely on the correct means and methods for successfully attaining the purpose of socialist education, the reporter said, and continued:

In a historically very short period the university came to have a big collective of teachers and researchers who are infinitely loyal to the Party and the revolution and well prepared scientifically and theoretically.

This is one of the most important successes made by the university over the past 30 years and firm assets for the further development of Juche-based education in the university in the future.

He pointed to the fact that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave minute guidance to the university to make it not only a palace of Juche-based education but also the highest seat of Juche-based sciences.

Over the past 30 years the university has trained numerous cadres infinitely faithful to the great leader and prepared scientifically and theoretically and sent them to all political, economic and cultural domains, and they are now creditably playing the nuclear part as reliable commanding personnel of our revolution, the reporter said.

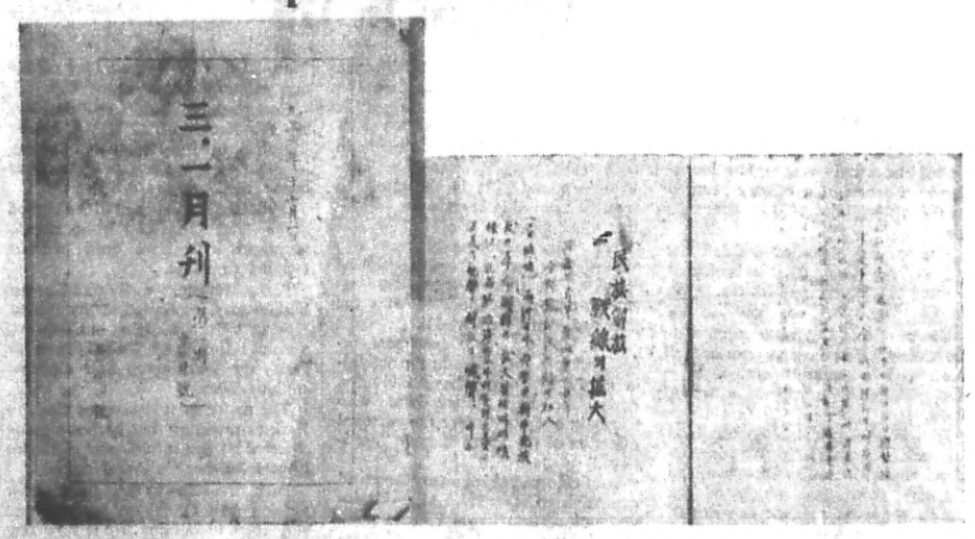
Declaring that the great leader, in his congratulatory letter sent to the university on the occasion of its 30th founding anniversary, clarified the important revolutionary task facing the university at the new stage of our revolutionary development in which the dyeing of the whole society in the Juche idea has been put to the fore and the ways for its fulfilment, the reporter referred in detail to the concrete tasks of the university to thoroughly carry them out. (KCNA)

(Subtitles are ours....Ed.)

Foreign students enrolled at Kim Il Sung University

40th Anniv. of Monthly "Samil Wolgan"

—Report Meet Held—



"Samil Wolgan", monthly organ of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland

A grand central report meeting was held at the People's Palace of Culture on November 30 to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the monthly "Samil Wolgan," a revolutionary publication, on December 1, 1936.

A portrait of the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung was placed with due respect on the platform of the meeting against the background of a red flag.

Present at the meeting were Comrades So Chol, Rim Chun Chu and Yang Hyong Sop and personages concerned, responsible men of the press, journalists and editors and working people in the city.

At the meeting Kim Gi Nam, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union and Editor-in-Chief of Rodong Sinmun, made a report.

Pioneer's Role

He said:

The founding of the monthly "Samil Wolgan" by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung 40 years ago was a brilliant fruition of the Juche-based press idea of the respected and beloved leader on building a model publication of new Juche type that is guided by the Juche idea and fights for its embodiment.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught to the following effect in the early days:

"As weapons are to a revolutionary army in defeating the enemy, so are publications, an incisive and militant ideological weapon, to a revolutionary organization in leading the masses to victory."

Pointing out that the great leader founded and guided the monthly "Samil Wolgan" on December 1, 1936, as the organ of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, after he organized this association, the first permanent anti-Japanese united national front organization in our country and a powerful underground communist revolutionary organization, the reporter said:

With the founding of the monthly "Samil Wolgan" our people and the Korean communists came to have a more powerful ideological weapon for the revolutionary struggle and fight courageously for the restoration of the fatherland and the victory of the revolution, united close around the great leader.

The reporter went on:

The monthly "Samil Wolgan" was a model of the publications of a new Juche type brought out during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and a pattern of the revolutionary press of the working class. Because it was the most influential publication of Juche type personally founded and guided by the great leader, the revolutionary publication that directly inherited the tradition of the press of the working class published and guided by him during the early revolutionary activities and in the first half of the 1930's and the typical publication during the anti-Japanese armed struggle that fought for embodying the great Juche idea.

The monthly "Samil Wolgan" played a pioneer's role for the revolutionary press published in the latter half of the 1930's as the ideological weapon for definitely realising the unitary leadership of the great leader over the Korean revolution as a whole, systematically reflected in a broadest and deepest way the Juche-based line of the Korean revolution and strategic and tactical policies set forth by him and played a great role of an organiser and agitator in accelerating the dyeing of the revolutionary ranks with the Juche idea and ensuring the victory of the Korean revolution as a whole.

Inherited Today

The monthly "Samil Wolgan" and other revolutionary publications, he pointed out, established in the whole course of their activities the glorious Juche-based revolutionary tradition to be inherited and developed by the press of our Party for ever, generation after generation.

The reporter referred to the fact that even under the complicated and difficult situation within and without after liberation the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, on the basis of the glorious Juche-based revolutionary tradition personally established by him during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, founded Rodong Sinmun, the organ of the Party, and other newspapers, the news agency, radios, journals and many other Party's publications of new type soon after founding our Party.

The reporter dwelt on the fact that over the past 30 years the great leader has guided the press work of our Party with profound concern, putting his heart and soul into it, and directed great solicitude to the men of the press, looking after their work and life with fatherly affection.

The reporter proudly said that under the wise leadership of the great leader the publications of our Party have made a substantial contribution to the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of Juche in each period and each stage of the revolution and construction.

In conclusion the reporter pointed at length to the tasks put before the press. (KCNA)

(Subtitles are ours....Ed.)

Main Publications

During Anti-Japanese Rev. Struggle

"Sogwang," newspaper, organ of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, was inaugurated in summer in 1939.

"Chongsori," weekly newspaper of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, was started in 1937.

"Cholhyol," organ of the Anti-Japanese Youth League, was inaugurated in 1939.

Today

Newspapers:

Rodong Sinmun, daily organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea

Minju Choson, daily organ of the DPRK Government

Rodongja Sinmun, organ of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea

Rodong Chongnyon, organ of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea

Kunro Nyosong, organ of the Korean Democratic Women's Union

The Pyongyang Times and **Les Nouvelles de Pyongyang,** weekly newspapers

Journals:

Kunroja, theoretical monthly journal, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, many journals on natural and social sciences, on literature and art and for the youths and children, and **"Korea Today"**, and **"Korea"** published in six languages.

News Agency:

The Korean Central News Agency (KCNA), established on Dec. 5, 1946, publishes news in Korean, Japanese, English, French and Spanish, "Photo News," and "Korean Central Year-Book"

Radio and T.V. Stations:

The Korean Central Broadcasting Committee, under the direct control of the Administration Council of the DPRK, has two radio broadcasts, No. 1 and No. 2, conducts daily T.V. broadcasting. It has foreign-language radio programs.

Radio No. 2 has a daily program for the Korean residents in Japan.

Visitor's Comments on Socialist Korea

I See Country Which Challenges Future

Oda Makoto, Writer & Social Activist

Mr. Oda Makoto, writer and social activist, visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from Oct. 22 to Nov. 13. He was received by President Kim Il Sung on Nov. 9, and visited Panmunjom and other places.

"After the Panmunjom incident which occurred Aug. 18 last, life returned to normal and there was no 'threat of southward invasion'." So saying, he talked frankly about his impressions of his visit at a press interview on Nov. 8 at the Yoyogi Seminar in Japan.

The following are the questions and answers at the press interview.

Reunification: Japanese Problem, Too

Q: Why did you visit the DPRK?

A: Well, the "Emergency International Conference on Korea" was held last August, but the representatives of the DPRK were not invited to the conference. As the "south Korean problem" is the Korean question, it should have been natural to invite a DPRK delegation to the conference. I, as one of the promoters of the conference, wanted to inform directly the people of the DPRK of the reasons. This was my first aim.

There were two reasons. First of all, I was afraid Pak Jung Hi would falsely criticize the movement for democratization of south Korea on account of the participation of the DPRK in the conference. Before talking with the DPRK side, it was more important to clarify the principles of reunification in the movement for the democratization of south Korea and also it was necessary for the Japanese side to decide how to grapple with Korea's reunification problem.

At the conference we were able to to express our own view on it. As it turned out, it was essentially the same with the DPRK's.

As for another aim of my visit, I thought it was difficult for me to engage in the movement to support Korea's reunification without knowing the frank opinions of the people who live there on the reunification problem.

Q: What are your impressions of Pyongyang, Panmunjom, Mt. Kumgang-san and other places.

A: I did just as other visitors do. I spent a night at a peasant's house in a cooperative farm I visited, when suddenly asked to do so. In Pyongyang I dropped in at workers' apartment houses at random, talked with working people and sometimes stayed overnight with them.

I asked them about their income, love, marriage and so on.

When I asked a young lady, "Have you a boyfriend?" she blushed to the root of her hair.

Though I have traveled widely in the world, I understood people on the globe thought the same way, apart from the question of living.

I was moved by the movies. Stories were simple but I was moved to tears. Art aims at making impressions on people. They have moving operas and movies in the DPRK.

Advanced Country

Q: What is your view or the socialist construction?

A: Supposed that human history developed from feudalism to capitalism, from capitalism to socialism and will develop from socialism to communism, I found the DPRK to be a most advanced nation.

This is my own conclusion based on my visits to other socialist countries.

For example, the DPRK has abolished all kinds of tax, enforces the free 11-year compulsory education system and free medical care programs.

Every industrial product is made with their own efforts, though, frankly speaking, the quality and design may be not so good. Agriculture is developed to achieve self-sufficiency in foodstuff. There is no country like the DPRK in the world.

It is a wonderfully advanced country. It is making reasonable progress for man. I felt it was wrestling in earnest with every problem which had so far been posed in other socialist countries.

For example, it is wrestling with the problem of guidance, that is, a socialist management system. And it regards it as its ultimate task to liberate men from restrictions imposed by nature and considers the intellectualization of the whole society to be an important task. This isn't an ordinary socialist society.

The DPRK is, in a word, a proud country. It challenges the future. It shows us our future, mankind's future.

If I say "Your socialist construction is not good," I will be scolded with such words as "Please show us a better way, if any." I felt such strength of purpose in the DPRK.

The DPRK is like a hard-working family. Once the family was poor, but it has become rich by working very hard. It is President Kim Il Sung who is the father of this family. A family working hard under the guidance of the father—This is my impression of the DPRK. The DPRK is in the van of the world. People in the country are leading a lively life.

Systematized & Theorized People's Opinion

Q: What is your impression of President Kim Il Sung?

A: The President and I talked frankly with each other. The interpreter said later that he had difficulty in translating my words. For I asked what he never wanted to say and he had to translate it to the President. But the President answered even my impolite questions with smiles and gestures.

My first impression of him is that he is a real revolutionary. He has a deep understanding of fighters. He is in strong solidarity with them. He is a revolutionary rather than a statesman. He has his own principles, so he can be flexible.

The reason why I was received by the President in Hamhung is that he was giving on-the-spot guidance there. I asked him about his method of on-the-spot guidance. The five-point policy of nature-remaking demands that slopes of 16 degrees should be converted into terraced fields. I was told that the President thought this out. Wondering why he knows about agriculture in such detail, I asked the President directly.

The President answered, laughing, "I am no specialist. I've never been a farmer." and he continued, "I learned it from peasants. If I hear a good opinion from a peasant, I ask another peasant about it, and if he agrees with it, and then I ask another. By so doing, if every peasant agrees with the opinion, I note it down in my pocketbook." I thought he was a very good listener. This is the secret of his on-the-spot guidance.

He goes out for on-the-spot guidance without notice. The President systematizes and makes into theory the opinions which he hears from peasants. I think this is a very great thing which few can do. By so doing, he has founded the Juche idea.

The Juche idea is not an ideology founded by a genius standing above the people, but an ideology founded by the outstanding person among the people, by putting together people's opinions. This is the secret of the DPRK's success.

Reunification: Urgent Desire

Q: Since the Panmunjom incident, the Pak puppet clique have been unfolding hysterical propaganda about the "threat from the north."

A: This is a complete lie. The DPRK was excited over the bumper harvest throughout the nation. I was the first foreigner to visit Panmunjom after the incident. A soldier who showed me over the place said frankly that they had been provoked by the enemy. On the next day of the incident, U.S. soldiers came to cut the poplar tree in a large number. The DPRK soldiers endured the enemy's shameless acts. Highly appraising this attitude, I said, "President Kim Il Sung is of course great, but it is also great of you to have obeyed his instructions. The attitude shows the strength of the people, and not the weakness."

I also visited a People's Army unit in one of the suburbs of Pyongyang. A soldier said that the most urgent task is the independent, peaceful reunification of north and south Korea. There is no "threat from the north."

They are giving serious thought to the independent reunification of north and south. The People's Army seemed to be an army among the people.

Soldiers, university students, middle school students, workers and peasants—they are all familiar with the south Korean poet Kim Ji Ha.

An old woman asked me to convey her message to south Korean people struggling for democracy in south Korea. She also said, "Pak Jung Hi is unpardonable and he is like a beast."

Q: What did you learn from your last visit to the DPRK and what do you want to do after it?

A: I was able to realize that the reunification of Korea is very important from the standpoint of the Japanese. I found the socialist Korea to be actively challenging the future. The south Koreans struggling for democracy should also think about the future of south Korea. The same thing can be said of the Japanese.

I thought that we could not lead an easy life when the DPRK is vigorously dashing ahead.

Pak Yong Sun Wins 1st Place at 19th Scan. OTT Championships

Pak Yong Sun

Pak Yong Sun, a people's sportswoman of our country, carried off first prize in woman's singles at the 19th Scandinavian Open Table Tennis Championships recently held in Kristianstad, Sweden, according to a report.

World champion player Pak Yong Sun had carried away gold medal at the International Table Tennis Championships held in Yugoslavia some time ago. At the championships that followed in Sweden, she took first place by defeating Chang Teh-ying of China and European aces and beating Shu Hsiang-yun of China in the finals 3:1.

At the championships the pair of Pak Yong Sun and Kim Chang Ae won the woman's doubles by whipping Chinese and British pairs and then the pair of Ke Hsian-ai and Liu Hsin-yen of China in the finals by 3:2.

The championships was participated in by players from 14 countries. (KCNA)

News in Brief

Nov. 8

* Li In Gyu, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the People's Republic of Angola presented his credentials to Agostinho Neto, President of Angola.

Nov. 15

* The 1976-1977 plan for cultural exchange between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was signed in Hanoi.

Nov. 18

* A 1976-1977 plan for cultural exchange between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic was signed in Ulan Bator.

Nov. 19

* An inaugural meeting for the Korea-Bangladesh Association of Friendship and Culture was held at the Chollima House of Culture.

* Anthony Joseph Mamo, President of the Republic of Malta, received Pak Jung Guk, Ambassador of the DPRK to Malta.

Nov. 23

* A delegation of the Ministry of Tourism of the Romanian Socialist Republic headed by Baloiu Vasile, director of a department of the Ministry of Tourism of the RSR, and an educational delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Horst Zipser, director of the teachers training department of the Ministry of Common Education of the GDR, arrived in Pyongyang.

Nov. 24

* A delegation of the Chilean Left-Wing Revolutionary Movement headed by Andres Pascal Allende, General Secretary of its Central Committee, arrived in Pyongyang by plane upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the WPK. (KCNA)

RPR's White Paper on Pak Jung Hi's Payoff Scandal

The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification November 23 published in Seoul a "white paper on the irregularities and corruption of traitor Pak Jung Hi, the king of bribery" indicting traitor Pak Jung Hi, according to Radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

The second and third parts of the white paper are as follows:

Biggest Comprador Capitalist

The scale of tax extortion has grown astonishingly in the 15 years since the Pak Jung Hi clique took power. The proportion of taxes in the budgetary revenues has jumped from 50 per cent to 93 per cent and the amount of extortion swelled more than 72 times—from 25,000 million *won* to 1 trillion 808,800 million *won*.

The method of tax extortion is most brutal and crafty. In the tax rate set above the ceilling, the tax-bearing capacity of the people is ignored, and the tax system is supplemented by miscellaneous tax items collected through the harshest robbery against the people.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi, the greedy miser, constantly misappropriates the treasury funds made of blood taxes from the people by all intellectual means available.

Pak Jung Hi knee-deep in feathering his own nest through swindles in the course of collecting taxes shares illicit earnings with comprador capitalists by granting them privileges in the form of tax cut and exemption.

In 1966 he helped the Sinjin Auto Company make an exorbitant profit of 10,000 million *won* by granting it the privilege of assembling and selling parts of cars imported from Japan free from tax and grabbed 800 million *won* of it. But this is only one example of the numerous cases. The money embezzled by Pak Jung Hi by this method alone runs into 4,000 to 5,000 million *won* annually.

Even the tax evasion by the vicious entrepreneurs is a golden chance to Pak Jung Hi in illicit money-making. He takes a large sum of contributions from specified capitalists by overlooking and shielding their evasion of the corporation tax, inheritance tax, etc.

The sale of state-run enterprises and the state properties, one of the sources of the budgetary revenues, also brings illegal fortunes to Pak Jung Hi. In the course of selling off a great many state-run enterprises and government-owned shares to non-official civilians since he seized power, Pak Jung Hi has been immersed in lining his pocket with the display of his peculiar tact of swindling.

By selling such government-run enterprises as the Hanguk Electricity, the Taehan Transport and the Shipping Corporation to specified comprador capitalists at ridiculously low prices, Pak Jung Hi took an illegal contribution of more than 3,000 million *won*.

The foul swindle of traitor Pak Jung Hi is more blatant in the disbursement of budgetary appropriations.

Pak Jung Hi never turns away his covetous eyes from the vast military outlays, a major source of accumulation. In his heart of hearts, he regards the five-year plan for the modernisation of the "ROK" army as a plan for the misappropriation of military outlays. He received a 500,000 dollar illicit payment from concerns in placing orders for U.S. weapons worth 500 million dollars in 1975 and 1976.

When he drove south Korean young men into the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in Vietnam as bullet-shields, Pak Jung Hi received 3 million dollars derived from the illegal sale of such supplies as provisions and uniforms for field soldiers by Li Se Ho, commander of the troops dispatched to Vietnam, and used part of it as an operational fund for constitutional revision to seat himself in the presidential chair for the third term and campaign fund in the 1971 election and pocketed the remainder.

The financial investment and loan in the budgetary expenditures are another main channel of embezzlement of treasury funds.

Nearly all the financial investments and loans of the government are appropriations for the expansion and replenishment of the military potentials, which surpass the 500,000 million *won* mark in this year's budget.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi takes a 5 to 10 per cent contribution out of the investment in a tender for investment attended with open bribery. He wrested a political contribution to the tune of 3,000 million *won* in the tender for the projects of the Seoul-Inchon and Seoul-Pusan express highways alone.

Fierce is the contribution campaign of the entrepreneurs for obtaining privileges in financial loan and this is also a major source of dishonest money-making by traitor Pak Jung Hi.

Countless are the cases of privileged loan that set off a stir in the public circles, to cite a few instances: The concentrated loan of 5,000 million *won* to the Hunghan Viscose and the Sinjin Auto Company, 70,000 million *won* of privileged loan to the Taehan Agricultural Products, and the colossal loan of 28,000 million *won* to nine enterprises including the Samho, the Kumsong and the Samsong and the illegal loan of 7,400 million *won* to the Kumrok Trading Company.

Considering that about 5 per cent is usually donated as a contribution in the privileged loan above 10 million *won*, fabulous, indeed, is the money flowing into the private safe of Chongwadae through financial loan.

Thus, traitor Pak Jung Hi is a money worm and parasite who misappropriates the blood taxes collected from the people by sticking to what ever channels of money-making, big or small.

Collusion with Comprador Capitalists, Foreign Monopolies

Traitor Pak Jung Hi is the chieftain of corruption who has piled up fortunes by illicit means hand in glove with foreign monopolies and comprador capitalists.

Seeking only a successful career and power, utterly indifferent to the future of the fatherland and the destiny of the nation, Pak Jung Hi has amassed a stupendous wealth by selling the interests of the nation and inducing foreign capital.

By fabricating in rapid succesion numerous evil laws and treacherous decrees such as the law on facilitating the inducement of foreign capital and the law on the guarantee of payment in loan, he has created conditions for investment and induced 9,000 million dollars of foreign capital to consolidate the foundation for the maintenance of his power and gratify his greed.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi gulps down loans in the lump, heeding nothing behind the smokescreen of modernisation, and reaps huge fortunes by such more crafty method as dual contract.

When he induced 13,480,000 dollars in loan from Japan for the construction of the Hanguk Aluminium Factory, Pak Jung Hi grabbed 5,920,000 dollars of it through the back door and sliced 23 million dollars off the 100 million dollar loan from Japan for the first project of the Pohang Iron and squandered part of it as a political fund and put away the remainder in his private purse.

Pak Jung Hi illicitly embezzled a stupendous amount of money by making a double contract involving unfair profits in foreign capital inducement. He fixed the price of the cement imported from the Mitsui Bussan of Japan at 49 million dollars instead of 35 million dollars and pocketed the remainder when the Ulsan Fertilizer Factory was under construction. This gangster misappropriated 4,800 million *won* by selling 186 Japan-made vehicles at a price 10,000 dollars higher than the actual price.

Pak Jung Hi contracted with a Japanese zaibatsu for Japan-made outworn equipment and technologically outdated plants at the price of new products and up-to-date equipment and shared the remainder with him.

Pak Jung Hi receives a fabulous amount of payoffs at the concession bargaining over the allocation and sanction to foreign capital. He pockets more than five per cent of the introduced foreign capital under the name of government payment guarantee.

It is a well known fact that Pak Jung Hi pocketed five million dollars out of the 110 million dollars lent to the Kumsong plutocrat on 11 occasions and misappropriated 200 million *won* from the Pungyo Industry by the same method.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi who leaves no means and method untried to seek his personal luxury and glory practises one big scandal after another in cahoots with the comprador capitalists, amassing a colossal amount of fortune.

Pak Jung Hi who pocketed more than 100 million *won* from the Samsong and Rakhui money cliques by branding them as illicit moneymakers in the early days of his rule practised four big scandals during his military administration.

He embezzled 6,900 million *won* through the scandal in which he netted exorbitant profits in three kinds of flour. He smuggled in flour, sugar and cement in collusion with the Samsong and Kaepung plutocrats and sold them at frightful prices.

Corruption, embezzlement and bribery scandals that are occurring in south Korea in an unbroken chain are, without exception, linked with Pak Jung Hi's improper accumulation of wealth.

Biggest Entrepreneur, Dirtiest Speculator, Largest Property Holder

Pak Jung Hi is the biggest entrepreneur of worst type in south Korea, the dirtiest speculator and the holder of the largest property abroad.

Traitor for all ages, Pak Jung Hi, who is the most wicked entrepreneur, is feverishly amassing money stained with people's blood and sweat by every conceivable fraudulent method and mean trick.

Pak Jung Hi blinded with the greed for power and money-making revised the constitution for the worse in a bid to realize his wild dream of becoming a billionaire. He rescinded even the article of the constitution stipulating that "the president shall not start an enterprise" and is netting huge profits of hundreds of millions of *won* through a vast network of disguised enterprises.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi is managing scores of enterprises from such comprador enterprises as oil refinery to the export and import corporation, aviation company, financial operations and real estate speculation and disguises these business activities by making it appear that they are run by his servants.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi earns enormous profits as the south Korean investor of the Ulsan Oil Refinery operating in cooperation with the Gulf Oil Company of the United States and nets a profit of 4,000 million *won* annually as a big shareholder of the Honam Oil Refinery, whose stocks are shared by the Caltex Oil Company of the United States.

Pak Jung Hi reaps exorbitant profits from the Hyondae Shipyard operated by Chong Ju Yong for the appearance's sake.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi amassed a stupendous amount of money by waging a contract war in Vietnam in collusion with Cho Jung Hun of the Han Jin plutocrat and international impostor Kenji Osano. Pak Jung Hi diverted into his own pocket more than half of the 15 million dollars raised at the cost of the blood shed by the officers and men, technicians and labourers in the shambles of war in Vietnam.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi annually nets enormous profits as a shareholder by receiving huge shares from Cho Jung Hun as a reward for his disposal of Korean Airlines at a cheap price right after his seizure of power.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi manages and operates directly or indirectly the Pungguk Alcohol Company, the Chonil Bonds and Security Corporation, the Hanil Bank and the Chohung Bank which he took over from the Samsong money clique under the name of disposing of illicit moneymaking enterprises and the Hanguk Fertilizer Company which came to his hand through the saccharine smuggling case.

Pak Jung Hi is making a colossal amount of money abroad, too, by running enterprises, hotels and restaurants.

He does money-making through the enterprises. He manages in various places of Japan, using the name of a Korean national in Japan, and rakes up dollars through the 22-storey Korea centre building which he bought in New York, the United States, through the good office of Pak Chung Hun in June 1974.

He earns a profit of 2,500,000 dollars, or 1,200 million *won*, annually through the Waikiki resort, a first class hotel which he runs jointly with Cho Jung Hun and Osano in Hawaii.

The *arirang* house in New York and the biwon and kiseang House in Ginza and Yushima, Tokyo, are also run by Pak Jung Hi.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi blinded by greed even permits himself at such treacherous crimes of encouraging prostitution as a state enterprise for obtaining foreign currency and filling his purse by selling compatriots abroad.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi trades off compatriots abroad under the emigration law, an evil slave trade law, and through the overseas development company, its tool, and sells even infants by enacting a law on orphan adoption.

In the name of adoption he sells more than 6,000 infants every year to the United States and many European countries. The price of a child is between 1,200 and 12,000 dollars. From 1969 the human butcher of Chongwadae has carried on without hesitation even a trade in human flesh in which he makes a massive sale of viscera taken from dead children to the U.S. corpse dealers to make illicit earnings.

The biggest real estate speculator in south Korea, Pak Jung Hi the traitor engages himself in speculation and profiteering with more than 1,000 hectares of forests and millions of *pyong* of land around Seoul and in local areas such as Ulsan, Sosan, Che ju-do Island and Ryongin.

Pak Jung Hi is also the biggest smuggler in south Korea.

In the Ryosu and Pusan smuggle cases uncovered last year, Pak Jung Hi manipulated his confidants of the Central Intelligence Agency and his underlings at the police and customs office to join hands with the smuggle rings and regularly took stupendous bribes from them.

In the jewel smuggling and black-marketing case exposed in September 1974, Pak Jung Hi smuggled jewels and trinkets worth hundreds of millions of *won* in league with the wives of more than 60 ministers and vice-ministers, department directors and company presidents through Ryuk Yong Su and reaped a staggering amount of profits therefrom.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi who has piled up enormous fortunes by all methods and means which can be invented only by gold-maniacs, is the chieftain of property flight who has taken away his fabulous fortunes abroad.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi has deposited over 100 million dollars in banks of Japan, the United States, Britain, France, Switzerland and many other countries in accordance with the general flight operation plan drown up in a secret room of Chongwadae.

He bought a luxurious mansion costing 5 million dollars in Miami, Florida State, the United States, and bought a land of 400,000 *pyong* on the Nasu Plateau in Tochigi Prefecture, Japan, and built there a luxurious villa.

As mentioned above, traitor Pak Jung Hi has appeared as the biggest bureaucratic and comprador capitalist who has misappropriated a colossal wealth well over 100,000 million *won* with the mobilization of all the methods of fraud, plot and swindle which his abnormal brain could conceive.

Ring Boss of Int'l Payoff

Chongwadae Meeting for Bribing Operation

Traitor Pak Jung Hi began his bribe payment to the American masters right after the May 16 seizure of power. But it was late 1960's that he set about enlarging the scale of the bribing operation and putting it on the beam.

In the latter half of 1969, Pak Jung Hi and Co. faced a phase of desperate crisis where a red light was given to them. At that time, traitor Pak Jung Hi was seized with a sense of acute danger: Internally, his last-dich effort to force the constitutional revision for his third-term election and gratify his desire for permanent office bumped into a stubborn rebuff of the masses of the people and externally U.S. imperialism going downhill to its destruction was advertising the Nixon doctrine and even taking up at Congress the question of U.S. troop cut in south Korea to wriggle out of the worst crisis.

On the Christmas Eve in 1969 traitor Pak Jung Hi presided over a top-secret meeting for the bribing operation by summoning to a secret room of Chongwadae his close associates in the person of Pak Jong Gyu, Li Hu Rak, Hong Jong Chol, Pak Dong Son, his financial agent in the United States, Mun Son Myong, a C.I.A. operative styling himself the founder of the Unification Church, and Mun's aide Pak Bo Hi.

At the Chongwadae meeting for the bribing operation, five-point strategic targets were set, the keynote of which was to guarantee Pak Jung Hi's permanent stay in power, curb the reduction or withdrawal of the U.S. troops in south Korea, have the military and economic aid to south Korea maximized, create a pro-Pak Jung Hi climate in the United States and bar the United States from approaching the north, etc., and there were discussed, accordingly, details of the operation stipulating the objects and methods of bribing, the forms of bribes and stages of operation, the sources of fund, and so forth.

According to the Washington Post October 24, 1976, the wiretaps and records of communications obtained by the U.S. prosecution contain the gist of Pak Jung Hi's instructions to Pak Dong Son in Washington to pay bribes to U.S. congressmen in the form of cash and jewelry, furniture, vacation trip and canvassing fund with commissions extracted from rice export to south Korea.

The wiretaps also contain records of the meeting on the bribing operation vis-a-vis the United States which Pak Jung Hi called at Chongwadae by summoning his top-class C.I.A. dogs and Pak Dong Son, Pak Bo Hi, etc.

This is how the U.S. State Department was compelled to admit, on the basis of the investigation findings, that "there is no room for doubt that Pak Jung Hi was directly involved in these cases."

"KCIA": Action Corps for Bribing Operation

Traitor Pak Jung Hi, the supreme head of the international bribing operation, framed up the staff and a working group assisting it to carry out the operation and launched into a lightning bribing operation with the mobilisation of a clandestine action corps.

The action corps participating in the bribing operation on orders from Pak Jung Hi is made up of south Korean C.I.A. operatives.

Han Byong Gi, son-in-law of traitor Pak Jung Hi and alternate UN observer, jointly with Ham Byong Chun, ambassador to the United States, holds the general command over the field bribing operation in the U.S. and Kim Yong Hwan, chief of the C.I.A. branch in the U.S., who appears in the diplomatic circles under the disguise of minister of the embassy in Washington, together with assistant chief Kim Sang Gun, manipulates and watches Pak Dong Son and Pak Bo Hi behind the scene.

Former ambassador to the U.S. Kim Dong Jo and C.I.A. operative Li Sang Ho who went under the disguise of minister of the embassy in Washington at his time were promoted for their merits in scattering bribes adding up to millions of dollars in the U.S. political circles.

Pak Dong Son, C.I.A. servant under the mask of businessman, has a record of payments of tens of millions of dollars to more than 90 American politicians including Ford and Nixon. A prodigal of special type, he buys women with money and offers them to the bribing objects.

C.I.A. agent Mun Son Myong going under religious cloak takes a massive bribing offensive by leading 30,000 believers of the Unification Church and infiltrating them among the bribing objects of broad circles and conducts a frantic prostitution diplomacy by seducing so many women.

Pak Bo Hi, aide to Mun Son Myong, is the top-class member of the action corps who plays a conspicuous part in the bribing operation and high-grade prostitute Pak Thomson is a member of the sensualist action corps who carries out the filthy bribing operation, scattering money among U.S. congressmen under the manipulation of Pak Dong Son and Mun Son Myong.

$75 Million to 300 U.S. Political, Financial Bigwigs

Through this ring of the bribing operation, traitor Pak Jung Hi, the king of international bribery, has scattered a stupendous amount of bribes to the tune of 75 million dollars over the last seven years, the bribing objects including nearly 300 influential men of the U.S. political and financial circles.

Heading the list of the bribing objects are successive U.S. Presidents, State and Defence Secretaries and other executives of the U.S. Administration.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi made a 2 million dollar payment to the then U.S. President Johnson when he turned up in Seoul toward the end of October 1966 and paid a 500,000 dollar contribution to Nixon under the name of canvassing fund alone and, when Ford replaced Nixon in the White House, paid him 5 million dollars through his wife Patty. But this is only what has been unveiled thus far.

[illegible] dollars into the pocket of U.S. State Secretary Kisinger when he flew into Seoul in 1974 and, in the period that followed, paid him a total of 6 million dollars in several installments and offered him a good few prostitutes, knowing full well that he is a lewd fellow.

To win the favour of former U.S. Defence Secretary Schlesinger, Pak Jung Hi invited his wife to Seoul and put gold trinkets worth 20,000 dollars in her arms.

When Nidecker, aide to Nixon, was visiting Seoul in May 1974 traitor Pak Jung Hi sent him 10,000 dollars in cash put in an envelope inscribed with "Wish you a happy trip," and doled out a large amount of cash and more than 20 kinds of precious gifts to a few other White House aides.

Through national assemblymen he dispatched to Washington, traitor Pak Jung Hi presented jewelry including diamond finger rings and pearl necklaces to ten odd ranking White House officials and their wives.

U.S. congressmen loomed large among the objects of the bribing operation of Chongwadae.

In April and May 1973, at the embassy in Washington a meeting was held in camera almost every day for money and gift payments to U.S. congressmen and the then ambassador to the United States Kim Dong Jo would put scores of 100 dollar notes into each of 20 or more envelopes and hurry away to distribute them to U.S. congressmen.

As already laid open to the public, well over 90 U.S. congressmen were listed as bribing objects by Pak Jung Hi.

Judging from the cases of above 20 of them, whose bribe-taking has been uncovered, the payments to the U.S. congressmen by traitor Pak Jung Hi go far beyond one million dollars a year.

Facts of Bribing in U.S.

The bribing operation of traitor Pak Jung Hi among U.S. congressmen takes a great many forms. To cite a few examples: Payments in cash labeled canvassing fund or contribution, prodigal free trip, presentation of jewelry, gold and silver, trinkets and beautiful girls, invitation to sumptuous banquets where envelopes containing tens of thousands of dollars are distributed and conferment of whatever doctor's degrees wanted.

A stupendous amount of cash and expensive gifts were used as a most effective means in the bribing operation vis-a-vis the United States.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi arranged a sumptuous birthday party for Representative O'Neill in December, 1973, aware that he was rising to eminence, and presented envelopes each containing 10,000 dollars to Ford, the then vice-President, the Hud Secretary, the Defence Secretary and other guests at the party.

The corrupt Pak Jung Hi clique dispensed 20,000 dollars to the U.S. House Speaker, 22,500 dollars to representative Hanna, 10,000 dollars to the wife of Edwin Edward, Governor of Louisiana, and 100,000 dollars to U.S. congressmen Legit and Adabbo each.

Offer of women is another important means in the Chongwadae bribing operation. Traitor Pak Jung Hi picked international prostitute Pak Thomson as female secretary of representative Wolf who had indecent relations with her for several years and invited Albert to tour south Korea with her as his companion.

Pak Jung Hi and Co. made Mun Son Myong keep more than 20 prostitutes exclusively for U.S. congressmen in expensive rooms rented at the Conrad and Hilton hotels in main streets of Washington and made Pak Dong Son open a kisaeng house in Georgetown to tout U.S. congressmen to boisterous kisaeng parties.

One of the important means of the bribing operation employed by Chongwadae is to invite U.S. congressmen to south Korea and confer upon them whatever doctor's degrees they want and entertain them at wanton kisaeng parties.

In October 1975 the Pak Jung Hi gang invited Murphy and six other U.S. congressmen to Seoul and awarded doctor's degrees to all of them and put kisaeng girls in their embraces plus payments of tens of thousands of dollars.

The above bribing activities of traitor Pak Jung Hi directed to the United States have become a target of accusation, hatred and mockery even in the United States, a land of corruption, and given rise to numerous scandals and public commotion. Much upset by the ever rising voices castigating the bribe payments by Chongwadae, traitor Pak Jung Hi has launched a flight operation in which he whisked away to third countries or recalled home Pak Dong Son, Kim Yong Hwan, Kim Sang Gun, Li Sang Ho, Mun Son Myong, and other members of the field action corps of the bribing operation in the United States in an attempt to cover up his crimes and mislead effervescent world opinion.

But, this is a foolish death-bed struggle of the doomed.

Facts of Bribing in Japan

Traitor Pak Jung Hi conducts a dirty bribing operation to influence his Japanese masters, beside his U.S. masters.

The Japanese weekly Asahi Journal says: "The bribing operation of the Korean C.I.A. to influence lawmakers is openly carried out not only in the United States, but in Japan as well."

Those who serve traitor Pak Jung Hi as his tools in the bribing operation to influence the Japanese ruling circles are Chong Gon Yong of TSK-CCC who has a close tie with Yoshio Kodama, and Cho Jung Hun of Korean Airlines who is deeply related to Kenji Osano.

The successive south Korean ambassadors to Japan and the upper-crust circles of diplomatic missions and economic organizations also play a big part in the bribe payments of traitor Pak Jung Hi.

His bribing operation is pointed mainly at successive Prime Ministers, high-ranking officials and Liberal Democratic Dietmen of Japan.

It was around the conclusion of the south Korea-Japan talks that his payoff to the Japanese ruling circles got fairly under way.

In February 1965 when the behind-the-scene dealing was at its height over the final conclusion of the south Korea-Japan talks, Pak Jung Hi invited Shiina, the then Foreign Minister of Japan, to Seoul, had a secret talk with him at the Chongungak restaurant and handed him one million dollars in bribe, begging him to settle the outstanding questions.

Now it is an established fact beyond all doubt that at least 15 per cent of the property claim funds paid by Japan under the south Korea-Japan agreements and 2,200 million dollars supplied in the later period went back to the Japanese masters in the form of bribes.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi made a 300 million yen payment to Tanaka, the then Prime Minister of Japan, asking him to hush up the Kim Dae Jung abduction case in 1973 when it touched off a world-wide stir.

Pak Jung Hi who had paid sizable bribes to Nobusuke Kishi, ex-Prime Minister of Japan, through Mun Son Myong, greased his palm with 500,000 dollars when he was attending the 12th meeting of the south Korea-Japan cooperation committee held in Seoul in January 1973 and doled out 10,000 dollars to the 16 members of the Japanese side accompanying him.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi paid over 100,000 dollars to Nakasone, ex-Minister of Trade and Industry of Japan, in several installments, asking for his efforts for an early ratification of the continental shelf agreement and for loan to south Korea, invited the army chief of staff of the Japanese Self-Defence Forces to south Korea and gave him 60,000 dollars, interesting him to further facilitate the south Korea-Japan military integration.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi always devoted to the overseas flight operation paid a bribe to the tune of 5 million yen to Kimura, Governor of Fukushima Prefecture, Japan, asking him to get a villa site in the Shirakawa area in the prefecture for his use in future exile.

There are numerous other cases of bribe payments of all forms by the Pak Jung Hi gang to the American and Japanese masters.

(Subtitles are ours.—Ed.)

The Pak Jung Hi clique entertain the Japanese politicians with women and liquor at kisaeng houses in south Korea and Japan.

"KCIA" Role in Japan Gen. Election

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's international bribery scandal involving U.S. congressmen is now under fire in the United States and causing a great stir among the broad world public.

Recently, together with this unprecendented political scandal, a new surprising fact has been revealed that the Pak clique openly interfered in the Dec. 5 general election in Japan.

An executive of the south Korean residents' union in Japan (Mindan), on direct instructions from the KCIA (the Korean Central Intelligence Agency), organized a movement to support pro-south Korean candidates, belonging to "the federation of Japan-ese and south Korean Dietmen" and "the Japan-south Korea friendship association.".

According to the Japanese paper "Asahi Shimbun", the Tokyo headquarters of the south Korean residents' union in Japan (Mindan) decided to support a Diet member belonging to the Democratic Socialist Party who is a director of "the Japan-south Korea friendship association."

The purpose of the south Korean puppet clique's interference in the Japanese general election was to cover up facts about the "Lockhead scandal" and dark ties between Japan and south Korea as well as to seek strong guarantee and support of the Japanese government for the security of the south Korean "regime" which is completely isolated internationally after Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

The Japanese people, deeply concerned about the "Lockhead scandal" and the shady relations between Japan and south Korea will not permit their disgraceful acts of the Pak clique.

In an attempt to prolong even a day longer their shaky rule, Pak "regime" is resorting to any despicable means to win the favour and encouragement of the Japanese government, their ally.

KCNA Comments
Kosaka's Bid for "Equilibrium"

PYONGYANG Nov. 28 (KCNA)—Japanese Foreign Minister Kosaka, giving a lecture at the foreign press club in Japan on Nov. 26, said that "Japan hopes for the maintenance" of "equilibrium" on the Korean Peninsula, "any move upsetting it will lead to confusion" and "cause a disturbance on the Korean Peninsula" and babbled that Japan "is consulting the United States" to prevent the "overturning of equilibrium," according to a report.

Kosaka did not bother to conceal his opposition to the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from south Korea and zealously supported the U.S. imperialists' scheme to keep occupying south Korea indefinitely.

These days the Japanese reactionaries frequently talk about "equilibrium." This is a foolish trick to justify the U.S. imperialist aggression forces' occupation of south Korea by deliberately distorting the essence of the Korean question.

As the world knows, it is none other than the U.S. imperialist aggressors who obstruct a fair settlement of the Korean question and disturb security and peace on the Korean Peninsula. Accordingly, the Korean question will be smoothly solved and peace and security guaranteed in Korea only when the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, the root cause of all the misfortunes of the Korean people, are withdrawn from south Korea and an end is put to the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy toward south Korea.

This notwithstanding, the Japanese reactionaries are making a splash about the so-called "equilibrium" between the aggressors occupying other's country and the Korean people who have been robbed of a part of their territory and population by the foreign aggressors. This is as preposterous as claiming that a robber who broke into other's house with a dagger in his hand must not leave the house to maintain "equilibrium" between him and its master.

By twaddling about the so-called "equilibrium," the Japanese reactionaries showed up their dirty colors as a faithful supporter of the U.S. imperialists, the robbers, and our people's vicious enemy zealously following the U.S. imperialist policy of Korean aggression.

Under the pretext of "equilibrium" the Japanese reactionaries try to justify the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea, freeze the division of Korea, intensify their reinvasion of south Korea and thus realise their sinister aim of turning it into their colony.

With no sophistry or pretext can the Japanese reactionaries justify the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea or realise their wild design to reinvade Korea.

The Japanese reactionaries must look straight at today's reality and stop running riot. They must renounce the disgraceful U.S.-toeing policy and hostile policy towards Korea.

447th MAC Secretaries Meeting Held

PANMUNJOM (KCNA)—Senior Colonel Choe Won Chol, secretary of our side, speaking at the 447th Secretaries Meeting of the Military Armistice Commission held here on Nov. 17 at the proposal of our side, strongly protested to the enemy side against the enemy's continuous criminal acts committed against our side in violation of the armistice agreement and the subsequent agreements in the headquarters area of the Military Armistice Commission and the southern portion of the Demilitarized Zone, calling it to account for them.

According to him, the south Korean puppet army committed the criminal acts of bringing automatic weapons and military personnel wearing no designated identification into the southern portion of the DMZ and building fortified positions there on over 5,520 occasions in the period from August 15 to November 13.

During the first week of September alone, the south Korean puppet army committed the criminal acts of introducing a light machine gun and letting 231 military personnel carry automatic weapons on 105 occasions.

Besides, during the same period, the south Korean puppet army committed a total of 349 cases of violation including the introduction of 243 military personnel without wearing designated identification.

These facts in one week amply prove how many automatic weapons and combatants the south Korean puppet army has been introducing into the southern portion of the DMZ in gross violation of the AA and the subsequent agreements between both sides.

And, between August 15 and November 13, the south Korean puppet army conducted on 13 occasions military exercises simulating an attack upon our side in the southern portion of the DMZ, fortified various positions in different parts of the southern portion of the DMZ and illegally introduced into the DMZ personnel unauthorized by the MAC on 38 occasions.

Thus, the number of criminal acts of all sorts committed by the south Korean puppet clique in the southern portion of the DMZ between August 15 and November 13 amounts to a total of 5,570 odd cases.

The secretary of our side noted that the south Korean puppet army's acts of introducing on a big scale into the DMZ combatants and automatic weapons, constructing there fortified positions and staging military exercises against our side in flagrant violation of the AA and the subsequent agreements between both sides are grave criminal ones keying up the tension in the DMZ.

On the other hand, the enemy side committed over 950 violations in the southern portion of the MAC HQ area during the period from August 15 to November 13, including the illegal introduction of a machine gun into this portion.

The secretary of our side strongly demanded the enemy side take out of the DMZ combatants and automatic weapons illegally introduced into the DMZ and the MAC HQ area and take practical steps to prevent future recurrence of similar criminal acts against our side.

Jap. Helps "Two Koreas" Plot

Since the Meiji Revitalization Japan has been continuously invading Korea and the rest of Asia with aid from bigger countries.

In "annexing" Korea in 1910, the Japanese imperialists were backed up by the U.S. and U.K.

Even after they were defeated in World War II, their aggressive nature has not changed.

The remnants of the defeated Japanese imperialists revealed their aggressive nature, zealously following the U.S. imperialists' policy.

In 1948, the Japanese reactionaries sent former Japanese military officers to south Korea in response to a request from Syngman Rhee, who then wanted to set up a "national army" with the help of U.S. imperialism.

They started to strengthen the economic invasion of south Korea, through unequal trade, that is, the "'ROK'-Japan trade agreement" concluded in March, 1949 and the second "'ROK'-Japan trade agreement" in October, 1949.

In 1950, the U.S. imperialists set fire to the Korean War. This war was an important chance for the Japanese militarists to revive: Japan fully assisted the U.S. imperialists in their aggressive war in Korea, aiming to make Koreans their slaves again, as is clear from the fact that the then Prime Minister Yoshida Shigeru declared that Japan would collaborate with the "U.S. forces" by sending troops and armed weapons to the Korean front.

The Japanese reactionaries who rapidly rearmed themselves with the positve backing of the U.S. imperialists made frantic efforts to realize their design of reinvading south Korea through a military alliance with the south Korean puppets, following the U.S. imperialists' scheme to make effective use of south Korea.

At the same time, the Japanese reactionaries stepped up their scheme to invade south Korea politically, economically and culturaly, openly calling for "prevention of reunification": Then justice minister said in September, 1962, "Because the 'ROK' is on the first line of the anti-communist defense, we must prevent Korea from being reunified by all means."

In January, 1962, former Prime Minister Yoshida Shigeru said, "Japan should rule Korea, following Ito Hirobumi's road" and in January, 1965, Takasugi Shinichi, chief delegate of the Japanese side at the "'ROK'-Japan talks" said, "I wish Japan had kept Korea for 20 more years." As is clear from these utterances, the Japanese reactionaries, who held a series of "'ROK'-Japan talks" with the south Korean puppets, did not hesitate to disclose their aggressive designs.

While making frantic efforts in the "'ROK'-Japan talks," they also strengthened maneuvers for military invasion of south Korea.

The Japanese reactionaries, above all, mapped out a five-point "Japan-'ROK' military cooperation plan" in August, 1962, with the backing of U.S. imperialism and ran wild to control the south Korean puppet army militarily by sending "military attaches" to south Korea under the cloak of a "military cooperation program."

At the same time, from the latter half of 1962 to the first of 1963, they worked on a plan of aggression called the "three-arrow operation" plan together with "a U.S. military investigation group" sent by the U.S. Defense Department.

In spite of strong public opposition at home and abroad, the Japanese reacionaries concluded the "'ROK'-Japan treaty," and with this as a turning point they began to reinvade south Korea more earnestly.

The U.S. imperialists entered the stage of openly pushing the Japanese reactionary forces as their "storm troopers" in invading Asia in accordance with the so-called "Nixon doctrine," particularly after the November 1969 "Nixon-Sato talks" and "U.S.-Japan joint statement."

After this, the Japanese reacionaries strengthened their military relations with the south Korean puppets and worked out a criminal plot to invade Korea on a full scale.

This plot of the Japanese reactionary rulers' was clearly shown in the utterance made in March, 1970, by the then Prime Minister Sato Eisaku: He said, "it is constitutionally permissible to send 'Self-Defense Forces units to south Korea so that the lives and assets of Japanese there may be protected."

The Japanese government authorities who openly began aiming to attack the northern half of the DPRK, under the manipulations of the U.S. imperialists, made strenuous efforts to complete a "south Korea-Japan joint operational system."

Thus, the Japanese reactionaries have been making reinvasion manoeuvres against south Korea, with the backing of U.S. imperialism. Their aggressive nature has not changed even now.

The latest outcries of the Japanese government authorities demanding continued presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea disclose the fact that backed by U.S. imperialism, they are scheming to keep Korea divided infinitely so as to retain their grip on south Korea as a permanent market for surplus goods and further realize their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

The Japanese reactionary rulers are hastening to set up a "U.S.-Japan-south Korea military alliance" in accordance with the post-Vietnam "new Asia strategy" of the U.S. imperialists and have strengthened an operational system for Korea by setting up last July a virtual "U.S.-Japan joint operational system," that is "U.S.-Japan defense cooperation subcommittee."

When the U.S. imperialists caused the "Panmunjom incident" last August, the Japanese reacionaries not only connived at the full-scale dispatch of U.S. troops from U.S. military bases in Japan including the bases in Okinawa but positively helped the U.S. imperialists in their provocative manoeuvres to cause a new war by making the "Self-Defense Forces" "combat-ready."

At present, the Japanese reactionary rulers are scheming to strengthen the combat power of the "Self-Defense Forces" and to dispatch them to south Korea, while drawing up an "outline for a new defense buildup plan."

Besides, high-ranking officials of the Japan Defense Agency are openly discussing a "new three-arrow operation" plan.

All these facts show how earnestly the Japanese rulers aim to invade Korea, while arguing for continued presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea.

Puppet Troops Frantic in War Games

The south Korean trigger-happy military gangsters, under the slogan of "anti-communism", are frantically driving the puppet troops into war exercises for the criminal purpose of fostering and inciting the consciousness of confrontation within the nation and enveloping south Korea in a dense bog of a war climate.

According to a report from Seoul, the Pak Jung Hi military gangsters mobilised the 7015 unit of the puppet army in a frantic shooting exercise.

In this firing playgame lasting several days around November 24, in which the brasshats and a large number of the soldiers of the unit participated, the scoundrels raised a powder-reeking row, shouting treacherous slogans for a criminal fratricidal war.

The puppet bellicose elements also drive the "homeland defence reserve forces," a detached force of the puppet army, with greater frenzy into the ball firing exercises of various artillery pieces and rifles, not to speak of the puppet troops in active service.

According to a report of a puppet subsidized radio from Seoul on November 25, they drove out to the shooting ground of the 6570 unit of the puppet army the "homeland defence reserve forces" in the vicinity to force ball firing exercises upon them. Shouting malicious "anti-communist" slogans, the wretches mobilised in the firing of the U.S.-made rifles even the women forcibly enlisted in the "homeland defence reserve forces."

The Pak Jung Hi traitors are also showing extra zeal in training the families of the puppet troops as cannon fodder. Some time ago, they called the families of puppet troops to shooting contests at the 7063 unit of the puppet army for a frantic war exercise.

U.S. Warmaniacs Continue To Visit S. Korea

U.S. imperialist warmaniacs are visiting south Korea more frequently, carrying the seeds of war with them.

The U.S. Defence Department ranking official in charge of installations and logistics, a war-like element, turned up in south Korea on November 19, according to a report from Seoul.

No sooner had this war-like rascal set foot in south Korea than he had a confab with the chief of general staff of the puppet army over "pending questions" of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying south Korea and the puppet army.

During his few-day stay in south Korea, this warmonger styling himself "munitions expert" of the U.S. army will "inspect" the military setups of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in south Korea and the "munitions headquarters" of the south Korean puppet army to review the war preparations in munitions, the report said.

His trip to south Korea is a link in the U.S. imperialist warmaniacs' south Korean junkets which have become more frequent of late. As was reported, on November 11, the U.S. imperialist tactical air force commander and on November 14 the air force chief of staff of the U.S. marines showed up in south Korea to have war counsels.

According to a report, an official in charge of "military aid" of the U.S. army department flew into south Korea on Nov. 21.

In his wake, another war maniac, the vice-chief of staff of the U.S. air force, arrived in Seoul on Nov. 23.

Their trips are a continuation of the recent more frequent visits of U.S. imperialist aggressors to south Korea for hatching a plot to provoke another war in Korea in defiance of the desire of the Korean people and the world people for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

These frequent visits of U.S. imperialist warmaniacs are aimed at examining the war preparations of the south Korean puppets on the spot, taking measures for their completion, giving a shot in the arm of the puppet clique tightly cornered under world public fire especially after the exposure of their bribery scandals and encouraging them to the provocation of a war.

Rodong Sinmun Hits S. Korean Puppet P.M.

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) November 26 carries a commentary flaying the south Korean puppet prime minister for claiming that the "emergency measures" are for defending the "existence and security" of south Korea and are not a matter to be discussed abroad and grumbling at public protest against and condemnation of the suppression of those who published "the declaration for democracy and national salvation."

The shameless utterances of the puppet prime minister were a cry raised in a fit of irritation at public opinion at home and abroad rising against the tyranny of the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique, the commentary remarks, and adds:

The so-called "emergency measures" advertised by the puppets as something for "existence" are unheard-of suppressive measures to bind people so that they can not see, hear and say.

It brands the fascist rampage the puppets are intensifying, kicking up the "emergency measures" rows one after another as a virulent challenge to the south Korean people and all people who treasure human dignity and democratic rights.

The commentary says:

The Pak Jung Hi clique entreat the U.S. masters to more actively meddle in the affairs of south Korea, while clamouring that others must not "interfere" in their repression of people.

Those who are trying hard to win the support of their masters paying bribes with money from the "national treasury," have the cheek to talk about "interference" and so on. Their balderdash reveals their ulterior intention to more tightly bind south Korean people hand and foot and keep following the road of flunkeyism and treachery.

The commentary stresses in conclusion that the people will not pardon the Pak Jung Hi clique of traitors who are engrossed in treachery, covering south Korea with a network of suppression. (KCNA)

Background of Carter's Troop Withdrawal Plan

Changing public opinion at home and abroad can be cited as the background to Carter's plea for gradual withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

World opinion has changed in favor of the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea.

The Vietman War fomented anti-war sentiments among the U.S. people.

The 30th Session of the UN General Assembly held last year adopted a resolution calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea, and the 5th Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, last August also unanimously adopted a similar resolution, defying obstructive maneuvers by the U.S.

Preventing outflow of U.S. dollars can be regarded as a second factor.

The U.S. budget deficits reached $65 billion in fiscal 1976 and in fiscal 1977, dificits of about $100 billion are anticipated.

The U.S. has spent more than $1 billion every year on the upkeep of its armed forces in south Korea which is not vital to the defense of the U.S. ground forces, in particular, requires a large spending.

Carter said in his foreign policy speeches: The U.S. occupation forces should be gradually withdrawn in the next four or five years: and U.S. tactical nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea withdrawn at once.

Later, however, Carter said that he would decide on the withdrawal of the U.S. forces through close consultations with Japan and south Korea.

The 1976 platform of the U.S. Democratic Party, adopted on July 13, pointed out:

It is possible to reduce the U.S. forces in south Korea gradually and withdraw nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea, in keeping with a well-thought-out plan.

Carter told a press conference on October 16 that the U.S. ground forces in south Korea would be withdrawn within the next five years but that proper support by a tactical air force would continue.

In other words, only U.S. ground forces in south Korea will be withdrawn, if any.

Barry Blechman, an aide to Carter in charge of defence problems, said all the U.S. ground forces in south Korea would be withdrawn, excluding the air defence brigade, personnel concerned with U.S. military aid to south Korea and the staff of the headquarters which could make it easy to quickly reinforce the U.S. forces in case of emergency.

Carter's words "within five years" mean that the withdrawal of the U.S. forces will be carried out when certain conditions are created during the period.

One of such conditions would be the establishment of an "independent defence system" for the south Korean puppet army, or the accomplishment of the "five-year plan for modernizing the national army" (1972—1975) and of the "five-year force improvement plan." (1976—1980)

Another condition is Japan's greater defence responsibilities. For this purpose, the accomplishment of Japan's 5th defence buildup plan is necessary—a plan designed to reinforce the ground Self-Defence Forces in Kyushu, Okinawa and Tsushima, which lie close to south Korea—to create a second combined division in Shikoku and to develop air defence and anti-submarine capabilities.

Units not so important are planned to be withdrawn, such as the second infantry division and the fourth missile brigade. The main force of the 314th air division and the 38th air defence brigade of the 5th air force will remain in south Korea.

In short, according to Carter's scenario for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces, only ground forces, which are very costly, will be withdrawn on condition that the south Korean puppet army is reinforced; Japan's defense role is increased; the combat readiness of the U.S 7th fleet, whose home ports are in Japan, and of the U.S. air force in south Korea, is strengthened.

In short, the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea does not mean U.S. abandonment of south Korea.

Carter is not the first man to advocate a plan to withdraw the U.S. forces from south Korea. Such a plan has been studied by the U.S. since the announcement of the "Nixon doctrine".

Laird, former U.S. Defence Secretary, said on November 21 that the U.S. had withdrawn the 7th division from south Korea, composed of 22,000 troops, to the U.S. mainland in 1971 under the Nixon administration. As a result of this, the 60,000 U.S. troops there were drastically reduced to 38,000. He also said that if there had been no objection from Kissinger or the National Security Council, the U.S. ground forces would have been thoroughly withdrawn under the Nixon administration.

Carter's idea is essentially based on the "Nixon doctrine"—formation of an integrated war potential which can deal with any possible form of warfare, through combination of the U.S. air force and the troops of the U.S. allies such as Japan and south Korea.

Press Comments

U.S. Plots against Cuba

Papers in Pyongyang on Nov. 26 carry commentaries vehemently condemning the U.S. imperialists' criminal plots against Cuba.

The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency worked out plans scores of times to assassinate the Cuban leaders and employed every base trick to realise its plots and some time ago it committed the outrage of blowing up a Cuban passenger plane offshore Barbados, a commentary of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) says, and goes on:

This brings to light the dirty nature of the U.S. imperialists; it shows that they are obdurately pursuing the vicious hostile and aggressive policy toward the Cuban people.

The U.S. persistence in the aggressive acts against Cuba is motivated by its hatred for the existence of socialist Cuba in the Western Hemisphere, its dislike for the progress of the socialist construction in Cuba and its attempt to obstruct it at any cost.

The U.S. attempts on the Cuban leaders are aimed to bar the just road chosen by Cuba and, at the same time, create obstacles on the road ahead of the Cuban people, cause confusion among them and thus achieve its aggressive design on Cuba, the commentary remarks.

It further says:

The anti-Cuba plots of the United States were frustrated one after another by the struggle of the Cuban people to defend the motherland and the revolution and the so-called political and economic "sanctions" forced by U.S. imperialism against Cuba miscarried thanks to the resolute opposition of the Latin American people and the world peace-loving people.

Invincible are the Cuban people who are energetically pushing ahead with the socialist construction, smashing the aggressive and subversive machinations of U.S. imperialism at every step with heightened revolutionary vigilance against them, rallied firm around the Communist Party and the Revolutionary Government of Cuba headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, their supreme leader, upholding the militant slogan "Motherland or death, we will win."

With no machinations can the U.S. imperialists arrest the advance of the Cuban revolution.

The Korean people actively support and encourage the just struggle of the fraternal Cuban people and express firm solidarity for it.

The U.S. imperialists must give up their aggressive and subversive machinations against the Republic of Cuba.

A U.S. Phantom undergoing taking-off and landing training, using Seoul-Pusan highway as a makeshift airstrip

Algerian Referendum Feted

Papers in Pyongyang on Nov. 25 carry articles warmly congratulating the Algerian people on their success in the referendum for the draft constitution.

Under the heading "Algerian Revolution Enteres a New, Higher Stage," an article of Rodong Sinmun stresses: The result of the referendum for the draft constitution is a powerful demonstration of the political and ideological unity and cohesion of the Algerian people who are advancing toward socialism, united around President Houari Boumedienne.

It, the article notes, bears witness to the correctness of the line and policy set forth by the Council of Revolution for building a new society and to the high pride of the Algerian people in their cause.

The article points out that the Algerian people are recordingtremendous successes in various domains under the slogan "Revolution is carried out by the people and is for the good of the people."

Noting that the Algerian people are alive to the correctness and advantages of the industrial revolution, agricultural revolution and cultural revolution through their practical life, the article goes on to say: The trust of the people in President Houari Boumedienne and the Council of Revolution headed by him has been further deepened and their unity cemented through the struggle for the building of a new life.

Ample proof of this is that President Houari Boumedienne was recently nominated as the sole candidate for presidential election to be held next month and meetings are taking place throughout Algeria in support of him.

The constitution shows that the Algerian revolution has definitely entered a new, higher stage, the road of advancement to socialism.

This is a serious blow to the imperialists and their stooges who dislike the victorious advance of the Algerian revolution and run hogwild in an attempt to arrest it.

This is also a great inspiration to the peoples of the new emerging forces who have embarked upon the road of building a new life.

The struggle of the Algerian people who, with their destiny in their hand, are shaping it by themselves and fighting in concerted efforts, convinced of the justness of their cause, will surely bear a fine fruit, stresses the article.

Yugoslav National Day

Rodong Sinmun on Nov. 29 in an article dedicated to the day of the Republic, the national holiday of the Yugoslav people, extends warm felicitations and greetings to the Yugoslav people on this occasion.

Noting that the proclamation of the Republic was an event of weighty significance in the history of the Yugoslav people, the article says:

The Yugoslav people have made great successes in the struggle to defend the sovereignty of the country and build socialism.

All these successes, the article stresses, have been made possible thanks to the devoted labour of the Yugoslav people under the guidance of the Yugoslav League of Communists headed by Comrade Tito.

The article continues:

Pursuing a non-alignment policy, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has striven hard to establish fair international relations with other countries.

The Korean and Yugoslav peoples established and have developed the friendly relations in the common struggle against imperialism and for building a new society.

The visit of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our people, to Yugoslavia last year occasioned an epochal turn in developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav people have supported the just cause of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Korean people will as ever make pocitive efforts to develop the friendly relations with the Yugoslav people.

The article wishes the Yugoslav people new success in their struggle to build a prospering country. (KCNA)

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